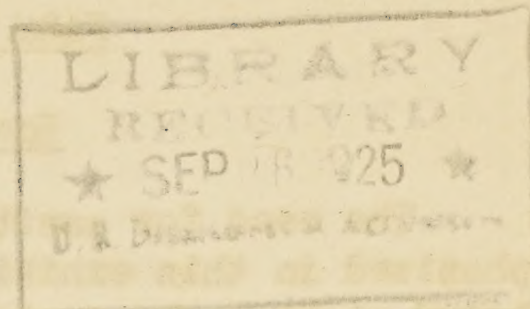


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

FARM SANITATION

A booth exhibit showing sanitary and insanitary methods of caring for live-stock; and that lack of sanitation means loss and not profit.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 13 feet 3 inches front  
8 feet 2 inches deep.  
Wall space - - - - - None.  
Shipping weight - - - - - 505 lbs.  
Electrical requirements - None.



## FARM SANITATION

### How It Looks

The need for sanitation on the livestock farm is emphasized in this exhibit through the use of large colored photographs contrasting sanitary and insanitary conditions. The center section consists of an enlarged colored photograph showing sanitary surroundings in which a band of sheep is seen in the pasture in the foreground. In the next pasture is a herd of cows and in the distance some modern barns, buildings and the farm-house.

Each of the side sections contain two large photographs, one of which shows proper sanitation and the other insanitary conditions. The text accompanying each picture is short and to the point and is intended to "hit the high spots" concerning the need for proper farm sanitation.

The booth is 13 feet across the front and 8 feet deep.

### What It Tells

The booth on Farm Sanitation was prepared to illustrate two ways, the right and the wrong, of caring for livestock. Filthy surroundings are detrimental to the health and growth of all animals and interfere with the profits and satisfaction in raising livestock. The production of animals under such conditions results in lowering their vitality, which reduces their resistance to disease and exposes them to parasitic infestation.

Sanitary conditions enable animals to make better use of their feed, resulting in greater thrift and lessening the possibilities of disease. It costs no more to raise an individual to marketable age under sanitary conditions than under insanitary conditions, and moreover more animals are marketed because of decreased losses.

Better sanitary precautions, associated with good breeding and proper feeding, tend to more profitable livestock production. Barns, sheds, stables and other



shelter should have plenty of sunlight, sufficient ventilation without drafts and be free from dampness. All premises should have free drainage, an abundant supply of pure water and be easy to clean and disinfect. Concrete feeding platforms in hog feed lots are advised. Mud wallows should be replaced by concrete pools that can be drained and cleaned. Shade during hot weather is essential.

Profits will depend largely upon the degree of sanitation practiced.

Your county agricultural agent, your State College of agriculture or the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be glad to help you in every possible way to establish a sound system of livestock sanitation.

#### Where to Get Information

The following publications may be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin 926 - Some Common Disinfectants  
Farmers' Bulletin 954 - Disinfection of Stables



